two bollets the Iowa delegation, which had some to the convention more governed by the erty interests than even for Allison, saw that situation, which had become nervous was fast growing morbid, could be unlocked and a favorable ticket reached-a Stoket which New York and Indiana, the two mecessary States, had asked for, and the nomimation of which would make those two States responsible for party success in November. Senator Allison had instructed us to subordiests. When the revelation came we felt that this was the time to give up Mr. Allison in the party interest. Before doing so we went to that, solely for the party interest, and still real-izing that Mr. Allison had good chances left, we were willing to give up and unite on Harrison, if they would go to him also. It was a patriotic appeal, unselfish, and purely in the interest of the party. They accepted it, and Senator Allison was withdrawn, and his entire following of ninety-nine votes transferred to Harrison, and Pennsylvania and other States came in to make his nomination certain. It is a peculiar fact that Iowa made this choice, while at hear: I think the most of its delegates preferred Gen-eral Gresham. If General Gresham had been as far up in the ballot as General Harrison, or if he had not fallen off so in his vote, so that he have been taken up and nomi-I think the most of the delegates would have gone him rather than to Harrison. Indeed, we had a delegation meeting on Monday morning, when for the first time the second choice was discussed, and the most of the delegates who declared their second choice, declared for Gresham. The Judge is very popular in Iowa. He was one of the commanders of the famous Crocker brigade of Iowa soldiers, and is very dear to the soldiers of our State. But his case was much more hopeless than Allison's. When the chance came to unlock the dead-lock we withdrew Allicon and went to Harrison."

"What is now your opinion as to the original strength of Judge Greebam as a presidential am frank to state it is as I have stated it

all the time. I think that in many respects Judge Gresham was the strongest man in the field-that is, in his own strength. There is much in his career to appeal to every American some, to the admiration of every American boy, and to the pride of every American citizen. The West could have united upon him. Indeed, Iows all the time had the determination to keep the nomination in the Mississippi valley, and I think all the Northwestern and far Western States shared in this feeling. We failed in 1884 solely because of lack of unity, and not from

"What do you think of the strength of the "I believe that it is a ticket that will grow ronger until the day of the election. We have had tickets of enthusiasm before; we had a ticket of the greatest possible enthusiasm in 1884 and failed, and the Democratic ticket, which created no enthusiasm, succeeded. This ticket commands and represents the full strength of the Republican party. No Republican convention has adjourned since the war with everybody accepting the result as unanimousy as when this convention adjourned. When Blaine was nominated, in 1884, sixty per cent of the Republicans went home delighted and hurrahing; twenty per cent. were sullen; ten per cent. remained indifferent, and the fatal ten per cent. went home to sulk and defeated the party at the polls. There will be no fatal ten per cent. this year. I believe it is a better ticket, because of the fact of its even strength and because it excites no rivalries and has no enemies in the party. General Harrison is as strong as his party. He is as strong to draw votes on the protection and other questions as eny other candidate would be. New York demanded Harrison, and Indiana offered him, and Connecticut approved of him, and New Jersey accepted him, and California adopted him. These are the States that can elect him. They have given bond to go Republican, and I be-lieve they will do it, Harrison will grow more and more popular every day. The old fathers of the party remember the wonderful campaign in 1840, when the enthusiasm far outran that Blaine in 1884. The old Harrison badges will be brought out, and the same spirit that swept the country then-the spirit that will stand by American interests-will sweep the country this year. The many arguments that took Iowa and other States to Harrison when their delegations largely preferred other men personally, or the argument that the doubtful States demanded Harrison, will operate upon the Republicans and the country-at-large. It puts New York, Indiana, Connecticut and on their mettle. They took the responsibility of nominating the candidate, then the responsibility of electing him, and I believe they will do it. We can make a campaign on principles; we shall have to meet a campaign of boodle, fraud and buildozing on the part of the Democrats. The Republican party will have a very little campaign fund, as against the opulent fund that many large interests will provide the Democrats, but I believe this is one of the elements in our strength. I believe we can make a strong and winning fight on principle, and without money. In my judgement, money used in a campaign is an element of weakness to any party. If you venalize one voter who makes the demand you will vensize a hundred other voters who had not thought of it. I think we can win on the platform of protection, on the platform of American interests and pride, and with the American flag as our answer to the red bandanna of the party which has a doubtful reputation on the flag of the country, and which is always ready to adopt any other emblem than that. We are going to have a hard fight; we have an unscrupulous, determined and powerful enemy to meet who have 153 electoral votes in the South to begin with, and who have an organization of fraud and force in the city of New York. But I think the American will bave his eyes opened by the administration of Grover Cleveland, by the domination of the South, who have administered in his affairs, and by his free-trade alliances, and I feel sure that there will be no mistake by dividing interests as in 1884. We will elect a Republican protective ticket, and one of honest elections and fair play. The strength of the protective tariff plank will draw us many thousands of recruits from the Democratic party who have been dritting toward us for many years, and who will not endure the free-trade platform made at St Louis and the free-trade record made at Washington by President Cleveland. The workingman begins to see that the Demoeratic party intends to cut his wages in two; he sees that the workingmen of free-trade countries come to this protection country, and he knows that they can get larger wages under protection. His eyes are open; he is going to fight for his own home and his own interests this year, and the line has been squarely drawn. If he goes with the Democrats he goes for free

sesurance of success." W. P. Kellogg Contributes a Little History. CHICAGO, June 27 .- William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisians, said in a chat this evening: "It all could have been done on Saturday evening. Blaine could have been nominated as easy as rolling off a log, and, if it had not been for a mistake made by the New York delegation, it would have been

trade and the reduction of wages; if he goes

with the Republicans he helps to continue pro-

tection and high wages. This will give the

party 100,000 new votes this year in the neces-

sary States The million of new voters among

the young men, too, who have American pride,

and who want to retain American homes to

America, will very generally give the Repub-

lican party their support, and this is another

"You could not have got Ohio for Blaine," in terrupted one of the by-standers. "Couldn't well repeated Mr. Kellogg. "Well, just to put you straight on that point. I'll recite a little history. I went myand saw Foraker and talked over the situation with him, and he me that he was ready to go to Blaine, and that 20 or 25 votes in the Ohio delegation would follow his lead. So you can tell from that what the result would have been. I tell you, sir, just as sure as you stand where you are, if we had not adjourned on Saturday afternoon, as we did under a misunderstanding. Mr. Blaine would have been the nomines of the convention."

VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

They Nominate a State Ticket and Indorse

the Chicago Ticket and Platform. MONTPELIER, Vt., June 27. - The Republican State convention was called to order this morn-

ing by Hon. J. Batcheldor, of Arlington, who made a brief speech. He said: "The issues of the campaign are clearly defined, protection of American industry being the chief one." [An plause. | His allusion to the stand of the Vermont delegation at Chicago elicited great applause. It was not the first time Vermont had led the ferces of the Republicans to victory. "We've not nominated Harrison because he is a grandson of Tippecanoe," said the speaker, "but because he is worthy to be a grandson of that | are blue, and some of them are ready to concede noble man." Morton was lauded, and the belief expressed that he would not prove a "Tyler,

Hon. W. P. Dillingham was then nominated for Governor; Urban Woodbury was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-governor; W. H. Dubois was nominated by acciamation for State Treasurer: Charles W. Porter for Secretary of State, and Hon. E. H. Powell for Auditor. The platform heartily indorses that of the dent of the U. Chicago convention as a clear and foreible preguns fired, as contation of the principles of the party, and de rent the air.

clares that the names of Harrison and Morton inscribed on the banner are the personification of high character and clean politics, and a sure guarantee that pledges will be kept; promises a majority in September that shall carry hope and inspiration to Republicans; extends hearty thanks to the Chicago delegation from Vermont; deprecates the issuance of railroad passes to State officers and members of the Legislature as demoralizing, and that such practices be pro-hibited by law; favors the embodiment in State laws of the long-and-short-haul provisions of the interstate-commerce law, and calls upon the voters to roll up a majority of 30,000 for the

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the convention adjourned.

RATIFYING THE NOMINATIONS.

Hon, John V. Hadley Tells the Danville People How It Was Done.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ind., June 27 .- A large delegation of leading citizens of Danville, headed by Hon. Ira J. Chase, called at the residence of Hon. John V. Hadley to-night, to congratulate him Spon the record he made in supporting General Harrison to the last. Mr. Chase addressed him on behalf of the delegation in a neat and appropriate speech, to which Mr. Hadley responded by thanking his friends and then giving them a very entertaining synopsis of the circumstances which led to the final triumphant result. He stated, among other things, that on Saturday night the entire convention was at sea, and that the New York delegation informed both the friends of Harrison and Sherman that they would give their continued support to the man who should develop the most atrength on the first ballot on Monday. This stirred an earnest but friendly rivalry between the Sherman and Harrison men, and the sixth bailot virtually settled the contest. The crowd gave several rounds of cheers for Harrison and Morton, and for Hadley as the faithful representative of Hendricks county sentiment and

In Shelby County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 27 .- The Republicans of Marion, four miles north of this city, had a grand ratification last night in honor of the nomination of Harrison and Morton. At least 200 men paraded the streets, yelling for the ticket. Fifty guns were fired, and a general good feeling prevailed all around. Marion township will give an increased majority in Novem-

Complete preparations have been made for the ratification meeting in this city to-morrow night. and only rainy weather can prevent it being a grand success. Captain Ensley, of Fairland, stated to-day that he served under General Harrison during the late war and looks upon him as one of the best and purest men in public life. Captain Ensley will work with untiring energy for the success of Harrison and Morton. A large number of Republicans will be down from Rushville to-morrow night and at least one hundred from Marion. At the meeting of the Millers' Association of Southeastern Indiana, to-day, at Rushville, all except two were for Harrison and Morton. Nathaniel P. Conley, of Los Angeles, Cal., will be one of the speakers for the ratification.

At Columbus, O. COLUMBUS, June 27 .- The Republican clubs of Columbus had arranged to hold an immense meeting to-night to ratify the nomination of Harrison and Morton, but rain set in about the time the parade was to commence and continued in a steady down-pour, interrupting the programme. The several clubs, with reduced ranks, marched through the streets in defiance the torrent that poured down, a large audience assembled in rotunda of the State-house to listen to speeches by Governor Foraker and State's Attorney Wilson. The Governor took occasion to again refer to his fidelity and that of the Ohio delegation to Senator Sherman at Chicago. He regarded the ticket selected as one of the strongest ever presented by the party, and predicted its election by an overwhelming ma-"We will sweep Grover Cleveland from the White House," he said, "and put a man of good moral character there." The remainder of

At Evansville,

flag matter and the bandannas,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 27. - The demonstration of the Republican clubs here to-night, if taken as an augury of success, will surely place General Harrison in the presidential chair. A brief announcement had been made in the Republican press that the Young Men's Republican Club and two other organizations would ratify the Chicago nominations to-night. A procession composed of fully 2,000 voters, headed by a band, traversed the streets, the line of march being illuminated by fire-works. A meeting at the court-house ended the demonstration, where patriotic speeches were received with the wildest enthusiasm. Harrison and Morton have got a big boom here that nothing can stop.

his speech was devoted to the tariff, the rebel

At Petersburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Petersburg, Ind., June 27 .- On Monday evening the ball was started by firing of cannon, a large bonfire and short speeches. The Republicans are thoroughly aroused, are ready for the fight that is before them, and are confident of victory. Nobody is talked of here for Governor except ex-Governor Porter. As concerns the congressional race in the First district, all seem to units in the opinion that the present representative, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, will be re-elected. He is many votes stronger with the soldier element than any one else, and his election may be counted upon as quite probable, if not certain.

At Centerville,

special to the Indianapolis Journal. CENTERVILLE, Ind , June 27 .- The enthusisem here over the nomination of General Harrison was unbounded. Speeches, music, bonfires and a general jubilee were indulged in by the g. o. p., recruited largely by good and solid Democrats. The ticket will carry this township by 250 majority, an increase of 50 over '84, and not lose the vote of a single workingman. The woods are full of those that voted for General Harrison in 1840, the young men have been brought up in that way, and they will not depart from it.

At Elkhart,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, June 27 .- A rousing Harrison and Morton ratification meeting was held here tonight, the streets being crowded. There was plenty of music and a fine display of fire-works. followed by enthusiastic speaking by the leading orators of this section. Their remarks called forth round after round of applause, and cheer after cheer. The meeting by far surpassed in magnitude and enthusiasm the expectations of its projectors. People are very enthusiastic here over the Republican nomination.

At Batesville,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BATESVILLE, Ind., June 27. - The Republicans at Batesville ratified the nomination of Gen. Benj. Harrison last night by marching through town blowing horns and waving flags. Heading the procession was the bulletin, as written out by T. G. Hudgin, the station agent and telegraph operator, when General Harrison was nominated: "The old flag still waves, with Harrison at the front." When Mr. Hudgin swung the builetin out the town went wild with enthusiasm.

At Charlottesville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CHARLOTTESVILLE, Ind., June 27 .- A Lincoln League Club has been organized here, with 100 names on the list, and it is expected to increase the number by fifty at the next meeting. The club bears the name of Harrison, and the offieers are T. E. Wiles, president; S. C. Staley, vice-president; W. H. H. Rock, secretary; F. M. Conglin, recording secretary.

Ratification in Iowa.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. HARLEM, Is., June 26 .- Indiana men are jubilant over the nemination of the old favorite warrior, Ben Harrison. The Grand Army men are well pleased, and feel that Harrison will do honor to the deceased and beloved John A. Logan. We shall ratify to night. The Democrats a Republican victory.

At Sedalia. Special to the Indianapolis Journes.

SEDALIA, Ind., June 27 .- Never was old Clinton county so enthused as when the news came of the nomination of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton for President and Vice-president of the United States. Flage were waved, guns fired, and cheers for Harrison and Morton

A JOSSAKEED'S WITCHCRAFT. A Singular Example of Indian Jugglery Per formed for a Wager.

Paul Beaulieu, an Olibway of mixed blood, present interpreter at White Earth agency, gave me his experience with a Joseakeed at Leech Lake about the year 1858. The reports of won-derful performances reached the agency, and, as Beaulieu had no faith in the jugglers, he offered to wager \$100, a large sum, then and there, against goods of equal value, that the juggler could not perform satisfactorily one of the tricks of his repertory to be selected by him (Beaulieu) in the presence of himself and a committee consisting of his friends. The wager was accepted with the result to be described. A medicine lodge was made. Four strong poles were planted deep in the ground, rising to

an elevention of at least ten or twelve feet; one of them baving the branches remaining, and rising a little beyond its fellows, this being the indication of a Jossakeed, as distinguished from a Mede lodge. The interior diameter was less than four feet. The frame, which was inclined to the center, was then filled in with intertwined twigs and covered with blankets and birch-bark from the ground to the top, leaving an orifice of about a foot in diameter open for the ingress and egress of spirits and of the objects to be mentioned, but not large enough for the passage of a man's body. At one side of the bottom wrapping a flap was left for the entrance of the Jossakeed or Shaman. A committee of twelve was selected to see that no communication was possible between the Jossakeed and confederates. These twelve men were reliable people, one of them being the Episcopel clergyman of the reservation. The spectators were several hundred in number, but stood off, not being allowed to approach.

The Jossakeed then removed his clothing until nothing remained upon his person but the breech-cloth. Beaulieu then took a rope (of his own selection for the purpose) and first tied and knotted one end about the ankles; the knees were then securely tied together; next the wrists, after which the arms were passed over the knees, thus securing and keeping the arms down motionless. rope was then passed around neck again and again, each time tied and knotted, so as to bring the face down upon the knees. A flat river stone of black color-which was the Jossakeed manedo or amulet-was left lying on his thighs. The Jossakeed was then

carried to the lodge, placed inside upon a mat on the ground, and the flap covering restored so as to completely hide him from view.

Immediately loud, thumping noises were heard, and the frame-work began to sway from side to side with great violence, whereupon the clergyman remarked that this was the work of the evil one, and it was no place for him; so he left, and did not see the end. After a few minutes of violent movements and swaying of the lodge, accompanied by some inarticulate noises, the motions suddenly ceased, when the voice of the juggler was heard telling Beaulieu to go quickly to some friend near by and get the rope. Now, Beaulieu, suepecting some joke was to be played upon him, directed the committee to be very careful not to permit any one to approach while he went for the rope, which be found at the place indicated, tied exactly as he had placed ties of the Jossakeed. He immediately returned, laid it down before the spectators, and requested of the Jossakeed to be allowed to look at him, which was granted, but with the understanding that Beaulieu was not to touch

his pipe, with no other object in sight than the black stone of manedo. Beaulieu paid his wager of \$100.

When the covering was pulled aside the Jossa-

keed sat within the lodge contentedly smoking

What Killed Gresham. South Bend Tribune. First of all, Democrats and mugwumps every-

where demanding his nomination. This made straight Republicans suspicious. The free-trade Chicago Tribune advocating his nomination even to the extent of sending unreliable correspondents all through Indiana and in every instance misreporting the Harrison sentiment of the State. The packing of different headquarters, hotel

obbies, and even the convention hall itself with men and boys paid to wear Greebam padges and yell for Gresham.

The unfairness of Chicago papers which refused to accept any corrections of their misstatements even as paid matter. The sending out of telegrams by C. W. Fairbanks containing false statements. For example, oue was sent to the editor of the Tribune on Sunday forenoon saying Harrison had withdrawn, and to burry a telegram to ex-Governor Porter and ex-Secretary Thompson, signed by as many South Benders as could be secured, insisting that the Indiana delegation throw its vote to Gresham. This action was most despicable for the reason that State pride made Gresham the second choice of a majority of Indianians, as he was the first choice of some, and when the receiver of such a dispatch was not posted on the exact situation affairs, the effort would naturally made as a matter of State pride to save the presidential nomination for Gresham, with Harrison withdrawn. Fortunately, most receivers of the Fairbanks dispatches were, like the editor of this paper, in close telegraphic communication with the Harrison men. and knew there was no foundation for the statement that Harrison had withdrawn, and the dis-

The Story of "Annie Laurie." Letter to the Chicago Herald.

reputable scheme failed.

The famous song that is sung by all singers of of the present day, I am informed, is a mystery as to the author. I was raised on the next farm to James Laurie, Annie Laurie's father. I was personally acquainted with both her and her father, and also with the author of the song. Knowing these facts I have been requested by my friends to give the public the benefit of my knowledge, which I have consented to do. Annie Laurie was born in 1827, and was about seventeen years old when the incident occurred which gave rise to the song bearing her name. James Laurie, Annie's father, was a farmer, who lived and owned a very large farm called Thragles-town, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He hired a great deal of help, and among those he employed was a man by the name of Wallace to act as foreman, and while in his employ Mr. Wallace fell in love with Annie Laurie, which fact her father soon learned, and forthwith discharged him. He went to his home, which was in Maxwelton, and was taken sick the very night he reached there, and the next morning, when Annie Laurie heard of it, she came to his bedside and waited on him until he died, and on his death-bed he composed the song entitled "Annie

Losses by Fire.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 27.-The extensive planing-mill and box factory of Henry Ganes & Sons, covering a whole block, in the northern part of the city, were totally destroyed by fire to-night. The fire originated in the boiler-room and spread throughout the entire building in a very few minutes. Loss, \$100,000; insurance.

READING, Pa., June 27 .- Fire last night destroyed the screen-house, coal-house, ore-house and other departments of the Isabella furnace. at Isabella Station. Chester county, together with valuable machinery. Loss, over \$50,000. EL Paso, Tex., June 27.-The Mexican freight depot and adjoining buildings in El Paso Del Norte burned to-night. Seventy freight

cars were also destroyed, a large amount of freight being burned. Loss, \$200,000. Holbrook, A. T., June 27 .- Fire at Fort Apache, Monday, destroyed the entire quartermaster and commissary supplies. The estimated loss to the government, including the buildings, is \$100,000.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 27 .- Fire at East Wallingford inflicted loss to the amount of \$25-

Michigan Prohibitionists. DETROIT, Mich., Jane 27 .- The Prohibition State convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The resolutions adopted indorse the platform and the candidates placed in nomination by the Indianapolis convention; declare that all money should be issued and its volume controlled by the national government; invite the co-operation of the workingmen in an effort to abolish the liquor traffic; favor suffrage without distinction of sex or race; demand the revision of the tariff laws so as to reduce the revenue of the government to meet its expenses, economically administered, while at the same time affording reasonable protection of American labor and American industries, and condemn the pol icy of local option. The following ticket was placed in nomination, after which the convention adjourned: Governor, Hon. A. B. Cheney, of Sparta; Lieutenant governor, Stewart B. Williams, of Saginaw; Secretary of State, Peter M. Hagel; Treasurer, Alfred Wise; Attorney-

general, Lemuel Clute; Auditor-general, D. A. Waterman. Yale Honorary Degrees. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27 .- President

Dwight this morning announced the following honorary degrees: Doctor of Divinity-The Rev. President Patton, of Princeton College. Doctors of Laws -Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court; Dr. Wm. T. Helmuth, of New Haven; Rev. Samuel Perkins, of Philadelphia; Hon. Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford; him with defa Hon. Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, N. Y., and did not hold, then. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.

Master of Arts—Samuel L. Clemens, of Hart-

ford: Hon. Henry Stoddard, of New Haven; Alvab Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, of Washington; Rev. Elias B. Sanford, of West-brook, Conn.; Frederick Goodrick, United States Navy; Stephen Pierson, Frederick Wesson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. G. Bartlett, of Lynn; Hon. Wm. H. Jordan, of San Francisco: Prof. Geo. Bendelari, of Yale College; Prof. Alfred L. Ripley, of Yale College,

Law for Him Serving Royalty.

Pall Mall Gazette. Decidedly it pays to be in the service of the Queen. A Captain Welch was committed, the other day, for contempt of court for aiding and abetting his son in violating an order of the divorce court. The son's wife has instituted proceedings against her husband for cruelty and adultery. The case, it seems, is not defended, and the wife obtained an order last February for the custody of the child. It is for aiding and abetting his son in hiding the child that Captain Welch has now been committed: but said his counsel, "he is commander of the royal boats as Virginia Water. He holds a very lucrative position, and next week, after Ascot races. he has to superintend the royal picnic at Virginia Water." Under which circumstances Mr. Justice Butt agreed to let the law "lie by" for a fortnight! So all prisoners are to have a time of grace, we suppose, "till after Ascot races," for the law, of course, is no respecter of per-

Help Cowardly Dented Her.

London Truth. Ellen Beacher was in a public house in the Haymarket the other day. A gentleman lit a match and threw it on the ground. The match set fire to the girl's dress, and she was burned to death. The landlord, his wife and children, and several "gentlemen who had been to the races that day," looked calmly on, and, not-withstanding the victim's appeals, did nothing to put out the flames. The coroner's jury ren-dered a verdict of accidental death, and the coroner observed, with regard to the people in the house, that they probably had been drinking, and that, after drinking, they could not be expected to show much hereism. Heroism, indeed! It seems to me that they displayed the most contemptible and most cowardly indifference to the sufferings of the girl; and that, whether they had been drinking or not, it would have made no difference to their conduct.

A Pest of Caterpiliars,

Birmingham Letter, in London Times, Here intNorth Warwickshire we should like to know if the pest of caterpillars which is stripping our noble oaks in the midland counties has been experienced elsewhere. Thousands of been reduced to a condition which is heart-breaking to those who delight in the leafy month "The Savior is coming." of June, and especially in our oaks, which are the pride of Warwickshire. It is no uncommon thing for a splendid tree to be attacked by this pest and entirely stripped of every green leaf within three days. May I ask if this blasting pest has extended to other counties? Strange to say, not another tree is touched, but we dread and fear that when all the oak foliage is consumed the caterpillars will begin to devastate other trees.

They Have Heard Him. Nebraska State Journal.

The people of Lincoln have had the pleasure of hearing and seeing the next President. His grand exposition of Republican principles and his forecast of the issues of the coming campaign, at Bohanan's Hall, last March, will serve excellently as the key-note of the contest. It is the only political speech of national im-portance that has been delivered since the last campaign, and before the meeting of the national conventions not a Republican that heard it but was satisfied to stand on the platform of Benjamin Harrison.

Mr. Blaine's Comment.

Philadelphia Inquirer. A certain large element among the voters will ask about General Harrison's record as a soldier. It will be found in another column, and we shall only repeat here Mr. Blaine's terse comment on it, which says a great deal in a few words. In his "Twenty Years of Congress" Mr. Blaine says: "Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, commanded a brigade before he was thirty. and made a military record which did honor to the illustrious name which he inherits."

The Effect in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Press. If any city in these United States got quicker into the Harrison-Morton line than Philadelphia did yesterday that city is yet to be heard from. The nomination was like a dynamite bomb leaded with enthusiasm that plumped in the middle of Chestnut street at five minutes past 2. It exploded without a sizzle or a splutter, and the echoes thereof were heard late in the night from the Neck to Richmond and from the Delaware to Cobb's creek.

Favorable for the Poets.

Nebraska State Journal. The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. The campaign poet has still a field to work in. "Harrison rhymes with "garrison,"

The Democrats may load their guns
And closely watch their garrison,
But soon their walls will leveled be By all the hosts of Harrison.

Policeman Fatally Shot. Sr. Louis, June 27.-In an encounter last night on Morgan street, between Policeman O'Sullivan and Frank Parker, a colored roustabout, the former was shot in the abdomen, and the wound is thought to be fatal. The negro was also shot, but escaped. Two bystanders were also shot, John McHale, teacher in a commercial college, receiving a bullet in his shoulder, and Sam Wilson, colored, one in his knee. The trouble was caused by the officer's attempt to arrest Parker for disorderly conduct.

American Bleyclist Injured. AMSTERDAM. June 27.-Temple, the American bicvelist, met with a serious accident while practicing here on Monday. He was going at top speed, when he fell from his bicycle, striking the ground heavily. He lav insensible four hours. He vomited and was delirious during the night. Yesterday he was better, but could not be moved to his hotel. No bones are broken, but he is fearfully bruised. His companions, Morgan and Woodside, are constantly

Conductor Charged with Embezzlement. CINCINNTI, O., June 27 .- Marshall Lafferty, a conductor on the Onio & Mississippi railroad, was to-day bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$5,000 on a charge of embezzling. Not being able to give bail he was sent to jail. It was shown in testimony that he took up tickets from passengers and appropriated them to his own use by failing to cancel them or to return them to the proper officer. It is intimated that the amount of his embezzlement is consider-

Arranging a Reception for Mr. Blaine. New York, June 27 .- Arrangements have been making very quietly for some time by Republican clubs throughout the country to send delegates to meet Mr. Blaine on his arrival here from Europe in the middle of July, and it is expected he will meet with such a reception as no other American has ever experienced on his return to his native land. A fleet of steamers will go down the bay to meet him and escort

Miss Anthony Is Willing to Retire. CHICAGO, June 27.—The Chicago Woman's Club tendered a reception to Susan B. Anthony, the Baroness Gripenberg of Finland, Mrs. sabella Beecher-Hooker and Mrs. Clara Benick Colby, editor of the Woman's Tribune, of Beatrice, Neb., to-night. In the course of her remarks Miss Anthony said she was willing to retire from the active work as a woman suffragist in favor of some one younger.

Lucy Rice Kills Barbara Ballenger. LOUISVILLE, June 27.-At Maysville, this morning, Lucy Rice shot dead Barbara Ballenger. The Ballenger woman had been a servant in Mayaville, and Rice had lived as wife with Charles B. Hill. Hill returned from a trip to Cincinnati with Ballenger, and Rice met them at the top of the levee, and, without a word, fired, sending a ball through her rival's brain.

Steamship News. New York, June 27. - Arrived: State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; City of Columbia,

from Havana; England, from Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON, June 27 .- The steamer Ems from New York, arrived to-day, and proceeded The body of Alden Merriman, son of Prof.

Alden M. Merriman, of Chicago, who disap-

from the lake at Rogers Park last evening. The papers and money known to have been in his possession were found intact, and it is supposed he committed suicide. He had been despondent over business troubles for some time before his disappearance. The grand jury at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, returned four indictments against Kentucky's fugitive Treasurer, James W. Tate, charging him with defalcation. The charge of forgery did not hold, because the evidence showed that the bank book which he used was his own pri-

A WILD STORY. How a Colored Preacher is Said To E

About To Precipitate a Bloody Riot. New York Graphic. Soddy, Tenu., is a little mountain village, with a church, a school-house and a couple of hundred people, white and black. There is a large colored population within a radius of twenty miles from the place.

For some time past meetings have been held in the neighborhood, by one G. W. Patterson, who claims to be a regulary ordained minister. These meetings were of such a nature as to attract quite a number of the more ignorant and excitable among the people, both whites and negroes. One excess led to another until, finally, the moving spirit of the new sect, Patterson began to warn the people that the second coming of the Saviour was at hand, and that the milleunium would soon be ushered in.

Associated with Patterson is a negro named A. J. Brown, who was to be the incarnation of Christ. This doctrine was promulgated and accepted by the society. It was also declared necessary for Brown to go into the wilderness and fast forty days. The negro obeyed this heavenly injunction, but it is claimed that Patterson made daily visits to him. The society, however, was given to understand that no man could look upon his face during his retirement and live. In the meantime Patterson industriously preached the advent of the negro upon whom this transforming miracle was to be wrought, and zealously warned his hearers to make ready. As the day of his appearing approached the enthusiasm and excitement of the society knew no bounds. Last Sunday was the day upon which the forty days' fast was to end. During the preceding week meetings had been held nightly, and spiritual fervor had been wrought to the highest pitch. There was no doubt in the minds of the faithful that the day was to be one of signal victory and divine manifestations. It was said that the Saviour was to come in the likeness of the flesh, but his body was to be a spiritual body with the exception of a girdle about the loins. Another feature of the day was to be the offering up of a buman sacrifice. The victim, Lulu McLure, young girl, had been designated and acquicace In short, this was to be the great day for which all other days were made.

Sunday morning broke cold and cheer less. drizzling rain had set mearly in the day, and it looked as if the advent of this Ethiopian Savior was to be a failure. The faithful regarded it as most auspicious, inasmuch as the contrast would be all the more striking and the victory more complete. Thousands of people gathered from all parts of the country. The congregation assembled in the open air, and while waitbeen experienced elsewhere. Thousands of ing Patterson preached upon the glory they trees in our fields, hedgerows, and woods have were about to behold. Suddenly some one

Instantly the faithful rushed up the hill. The women gathered around him, and white and black alike lavished caresses upon him. Excitement was at fever heat, but the conduct of these women so incensed the publicans and sinners who were in the congregation that they sprang forward, and but for the presence and interference of the deputy sheriffs, who fortunately were present, having been notified of the meeting, Brown and his fanatical followers would have been torn limb from limb. A riot and murder were prevented. but the meeting, of which so much had been expected, broke up in the wildest confusion, while Brown and his coadjutor slipped away from the crowd and strongly barricaded themselves in

Had the matter ended there perhaps nothing would have been done by the now thoroughly disgusted populace. But after the first spasm of fear had passed, Brown, who now claimed to be no longer Brown, but the Savior, and his followers became more bold, and were preparing to launch forth afresh. But the populace had come to the conclusion not to tolerate these fanatical doings any longer. Letters of warning were posted up, declaring that if, in ten days time, 'Old Man Thurman and family, Buck Thurman and family, Tom Black and family, Arthurs and family, together with Patterson and Brown, have not left the country, their souls will be sent to h-l." The letters bore skuils and cross-bones, while others have a roughly sketched coffin, at the bottom of which is written, "A coffin for you all." Patterson dispatched a letter to Sheriff Connor at Chattapooga imploring protection. The sheriff found that unless the objectionable characters heeded the words of warning bloodshed will follow.

None of the people, so far asknown, have left, and it is feared that some of them will even be foolhardy enough to remain. If they do lynching will take place. Any one who is acquainted with the determined character of these orthodox mountaineers knows that they will be as good as their word. The ten days' limit expires today, and Sheriff Connor is holding himself in readiness for any emergency that may arise. If the course of affairs is not checked everything will be ripe for the biggest excitement and sensation this part of the country has ever experienced Thing's became so feverish that it was deemed best to immediately dispatch an extra force here, and to-night fifty armed men are on duty, and hundreds of people are astir. A wild rumor prevails that since Sunday two children have been offered in sacrifice. Things are ripe for the bloodiest massacre the South ever knew.

MAKING WAR ON GERMAN JEWS. A French Writer Asserts That Hebrews Will

Suffer Under the Young Kaiser.

In certain quarters the Jews are hated because they are accused of not assimilating with the German nation; upon their side, the Jews cling all the more close to their traditions because of social ostracism. A Jew is excluded from the army, if not by law, by the reception he meets with. Of the 19,262 German officers do you know how many are Jews! There are just ninety-one. It would never occur to us in France to take account of religious differences in matters of every-day When we buy a pair gloves, we do not ask whether the shop-keeper goes to the synagogine or to Trinity church. In Germany, however, the anti-Semitic spirit has made such headway that there exist two distinct peoples, who will have nothing to do with each other. The auti-Sentitics maintain an active propaganda; they even publish the names of those shop-keepers who employ Hebrews, in order to establish a species of boycott. Upon their eide, the Jews make a profit of advertising their faith. In the newspaper advertisements one sees every day scores of trades-people who make a boast of being Jews; Hebrew boardinghouses, Hebrew chemists, Hebrew book stores, exactly as if we had to deal with foreigners. Upon many shop-doors there are Hebrew signs. This is evidently a blunder upon the part of the Jews; they form a people within a people. But it is also their strength, and the Germans grow furious over the increasing power of the Jew. During the last half century the Jews, with marvelous skill, have acquired a large part of the public wealth; they are now credited with one-seventh of the whole, an immense proportion, when you consider that out of 40,000,000 Germans, in round numbers, there are but 570,000 Jews. There is the true secret of the anti-Semitic movement. When money is in the play passions are flercer than over any other question. The Germans are got so skillful in handling coin as big guns; they know how to extort a thaier, but not how to make it breed. Not having the business capacity to cope with the Jew, the German Christian forseos the day when the Jew will be supreme. This inferiority galls them. They wait with impatience for the day when Prince William shall come to power. Then they hope to save the capitol-I had almost written capital. Then they expect to cage the bird of prey, and to accomplish this they will not hesitate to go back to the atrocities of the middle ages. To-day Jews may become magistrates. The anti-Semitic would deprive the Jew of all public office, and, if possible, of the right to hold land. In the upper classes we hear less of the anti-Semitics. Baccarat and the racecourse have compelled many well-known people to almost beg their daily bread from M. Bleichreder, the king of the Jews. But the Jews gain little upon this side. The late Emperor was mildly anti-Semitic; his grandson is wildly so. The clouds are gathering, and we may soon see a storm break over this Jewish question

No More Funny Letters. Philadelphia Record.

There is a branch of a collection agency in this city which will be obliged to suspend business or revise its methods, according to a new law approved by President Cleveland. It provides that all matter otherwise mailable which shall contain libelous, scurrilous or threatening delineations, epithets, etc., reflecting injuriously upon the character of auction, marked upon the envelope or wrapper, shall not be mailable. If deposited in the postoffice or letter-box, such objectionable matter shall not be delivered to the address. Any person causing such matter to be mailed, either as principal, or agent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be hable to a fine for each offense of from \$100 to \$5,000, or impeared from home March 13 last, was taken prisonment at hard labor from one to ten years. or both, at the discretion of the court.

Under this act such matter shall be treated precisely as obscene matter under the provisions of the law governing the latter. Anything in the nature of an offensive dun, or calculated to injure the feelings or reputation of the person addressed, is prohibited. The collection son addressed, is prohibited. The collection agency referred to makes a specialty of doubtful claims, and if the debtor refuses to liquidate the practice has been to carry out a threat previously made by sending a dunning letter on which is printed in big black poster type "Bad Debta."

The pioneer in this line was a man in Cleveland, O. He opened as uffice and started a red

wagon, with a glass top, on which was inserioed in flaming letters. "Dead-beat Wagon." He tad a rush of business, and chronic dead-beats paid on demand before the wagon came around. One day he tackled the wrong man, and was taken in his own wagon to the City Hospital. Re-covering, he went to Chicago and started a wagon labeled "Bad Debts Collected," Instead of himself driving the collector engaged a sol-ored professor of the manly art and prospered.

THE CAMERA AS A DISCOVERER.

How Some Magazine Sketches Are Made-Facts About Amateur Photography. How York Mail and Express.

"No; I do not think that amateur photography s supplanting out door sketching," said a wellknown Fulton-street dealer in artists' materials a few days since, in response to a question of a reporter. "While I do not say that the converse of that proposition is true, I do know, for a fact, that a larger number of eketching classes have cone into the country this summer than ever before, and, as a rule, these classes have had a very large membership. It is a theory of mine, which, I think, can be readily demonstrated, that there is really no reason why the skotch artist and the amateur photographer should not work in perfect harmony, and that the union will be greatly to the benefit of both. "Il can give you an instance," he went on,

"where the camera has been of untold service to one of the artists on a well-known magazine. Formerly this artist, of more than local renown, used to sketch wholly from nature, but now, when making a tour through England, Scotland or where he may chance to be, he always carries his camera along, and when he comes across a pretty bit of landscape, a ruined castle or anytakes a negative. Thus you see that in a few weeks' time he can take hundreds of negatives while months would be consumed on his tour if he were compelled to sketch each view himself. When he reaches home he throws the negetives onto a piece of card-board, touches them up with India ink, then in some way decomposes the silver on the plate, leaving the India ink

drawing in its place. The drawing is then photo-engraved and is published in the magazine as a bona fide sketch, while, in fact, it is purely a piece of mechanical work. "To my mind, however, this does not detract from the beauty of the work, and it goes to show What I said in the beginning, that amateur phosography, instead of being an enemy of the artist, is actually his best friend, notably in the instance I have cited where Mr. - is enabled to

add from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year to his in-

Senator Taber's Divorced Wife.

Denver Letter to Richtsond Times. The first Mrs. Tabor is living quietly here in Denver, and she is now worth nearly a million. I can count up \$600,000 worth of property which she owns in Denror sione, and she has many investments outside. The is a shrewd business woman, and she steen ates in stocks and mines and makes money. At one time she had a large interest in teler some stock, and she has interests in a number of mires. She is caroful. knows a good thing when she seer it, and says she is making a fortuce to use with Tabor when he has lost his pile and comes back to her. She looks upon Tabor's present marriage. I am told. as an infatuation which is bound to pass away, and does not seem to think the present marriage gives Mrs. Tabor No. 2 any right to him. The first Mrs. Tabor is respected by Denver society, and she has a good standing. She is a Christian woman and is very charitable.

A Horrible Execution.

Pall Mall Gazette. Cape advices just received at Plymouth give horrible details of the execution of four Basutos in the Orange Free State. The sheriff's nomines preformed his work so expeditiously that when the district surgeon examined the body of the last victim, and intimated after the man had been hanging six minutes that he could feel no more pulsation, the hangman immediately cut the rope and the body fell on the ground. When it was taken to the burial place and was about to be thrown into a nole with the others, people noticed with horror that the unfortunate man was not dead. The body was taken back to the place of execution and again bung up. When the body had been hanging upward of ten minutes for the second time, the executioner hung on to the legs of the man to be certain that life was extinct.

Rawlinson's Pluralities.

London Truth. With regard to the appointment of Canon Rawlinson to the living of All Hallows, on which have twice commented, I now learn that in deference to the protests which have been raised against his scandalous pluralities, be intends to shortly resign the Camden professorship of ancient history at Oxford, to which he was appointed in 1861, and which is worth about £600 a year. I was right in surmising that Canon Rawlinson had appointed himself to his new living. It is the practice of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to present the livings in their collective gift in rotation, and it so happened that All Hallows fell to Canon Rawlinson, who, to the amazement and disgust of his six colleagues. announced that he would nominate himself, this being the best living in the gift of the Dean and

Inca Remains. The British consul at Mollendo, in Peru, in his last report, states that a limited liability company has lately been formed there, with a capital of about £8,000, called the Campania Anonima Exploradora de las Hucas del Inca. with the object of searching for antiquities and valuables in the old loca burial grounds in the district of Cuzco, a concession having been granted to the company by the government for this purpose. The consul says there is no doubt that many valuable curiosities, and probably deposits of gold and eilver, exist in these ancient tombs; but it remains to whether they will pay the cost and trouble of

Bismarck at Cards.

London Daily Telegraph. Prince Von Bismarck likes cards, and has left it on record that he once played with a political purpose in his mind. He sat down at exarte with the Austrian plenipotentiary who in a few days would have to discuss with him the Schleswig-Holstein question. It was his che to make his opponent believe that he was a rash man, and so he played wildly and staked high. The effect was that when they came to talk politics be found his opponent deeply impressed with the belief that Austria must not provoke a State having in its councils so reckless a min-

A Beggar with a Full Pocket. Philadelphia Record.

"I am deaf and dumb; can you give me work at anything! I have to support myself and have no money," was found in type writing in one pocket of a mute beggar arrested at Third and Race streets yesterday by Detective Almendinger, and in the other pockets was found \$569.65. Paper and pencil were given the mute. and he wrote his hame as William Darlington. of Toronto, Cao. It was also learned from him that he had saved his money for twelve months at a time, and then visited Dublin, Ireland, and deposited it. He was locked up at the Central

What a Time

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